

NMIBC Glossary

Your guide to common treatment terms for non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC)



Carcinoma in situ (CIS) (kar-sin-oh-muh in sy-too)	Carcinoma in situ (CIS) is a type of cancer made up of flat tumors that are confined to the inner lining of the bladder. These tumors are always high-grade and have a high risk of progressing.
Chemotherapy (chemo) (kee-mo-theh-ruh-pee)	Chemotherapy (chemo) uses drugs that are toxic to all cells to kill cancer cells and stop tumors from growing. However, chemo may also damage normal cells.
Clinical study (kli-nuh-kl stuh-dee)	A clinical study is a research study that tests how well medical treatments work in different types of people.
Complete response (kuhm-pleet ruh-spons)	A complete response means all signs of cancer have disappeared following treatment. This does not always mean the cancer is cured.
Cystectomy (si-stek-tuh-mee)	A cystectomy is a procedure where a surgeon removes some (partial) or all (total) of the bladder.
Gene therapy (jeen theh-ruh-pee)	Gene therapy is a type of treatment that adds a new gene or replaces/repairs a mutated (changed) gene inside the body's cells. This helps prevent or treat certain diseases like cancer. Gene therapy may also be used to train the body's immune system to recognize and attack cancer cells. This helps protect healthy cells from the side effects of cancer treatment.
High-grade bladder cancer (hai-grayd bla-dr kan-sr)	With high-grade bladder cancer , cancer cells in the bladder look more aggressive when viewed under a microscope per several criteria. High-grade cancer cells are more likely to grow quickly and spread to other parts of the body.
Immune system (ih-myoon sist-uhm)	The immune system is a complex network of cells, chemicals, tissues, and organs that defend the body from infection and can attack harmful cells (such as cancer cells).
Interferon alpha 2B (IFNa2b) gene (in-ter-feer-ron al-fuh too-bee jeen)	The interferon alpha 2B (IFNa2b) gene provides instructions to the cells for building a similarly named protein called interferon alpha 2B (IFNa2b). The protein IFNa2b then works with your immune system to kill cancer cells.
Interferon alpha-2b (IFNa2b) protein (in-ter-feer-ron al-fuh too-bee proh-teen)	The interferon alpha-2b (IFNa2b) protein is a human-made protein that helps the body fight infections and cancerous tumors.
Intravesical treatment (in-truh-veh-sih-kl treet-mint)	Intravesical treatment is given directly into the bladder. This is done by inserting a tube (called a urinary catheter) into the bladder through the urethra.
Localized treatment (low-kuh-lized treet-mint)	Localized treatments are used to treat specific areas of the body where the tumor grows (eg, the bladder) instead of the entire body.
Median (mee-dee-in)	The median is the middle number in a set of ordered numbers.
Muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) (muh-sl in-vay-siv bla-dr kan-sr)	Muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) is bladder cancer that has spread past the lining of the bladder into the muscle wall. MIBC may spread quickly and be hard to treat.

Please see next page for additional glossary terms and Important Safety Information. For complete details regarding usage, please see full [Prescribing Information](#).

Non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) <i>(non-muh-sl in-vay-siv bla-dr kan-sr)</i>	Non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC) is bladder cancer that has not spread past the lining of the bladder into the muscle.
T1 <i>(tee-wuhn)</i>	T1 is a type of tumor (T) stage. T stages measure how far a tumor has grown into the bladder. With T1, the cancer has spread beyond the innermost layer of the bladder lining into the deeper tissue but has not reached the muscle.
Ta <i>(tee-ay)</i>	Ta is a type of tumor (T) stage. T stages measure how far a tumor has grown into the bladder. With Ta, the cancer has grown toward the hollow center of the bladder but not into the deeper tissue.
Transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT) <i>(tranz-yr-ee-thruhl ree-sek-shun uhv bla-dr too-mr)</i>	Transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT) is a procedure used to remove tumors from the bladder. It is also used to accurately determine the type, stage, and grade of tumors.
Urinary catheter <i>(yur-uh-neh-ree ka-thuh-tr)</i>	A urinary catheter is a hollow, thin tube inserted through the urethra and pushed into the bladder. Through the catheter, the doctor can deliver medicine to the bladder or drain fluid.
Viral vector <i>(vai-rul vek-tr)</i>	A viral vector is a virus that has been modified to deliver genetic material to cells. This can be used to treat cancer and other diseases.

Want to learn more about ADSTILADRIN?

Get helpful information and resources, and sign up for updates at adstiladrin.com

INDICATION

ADSTILADRIN is a treatment for adults who have all the following:

- High-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC)
- Cancer that is not responding to Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) therapy
- Carcinoma in situ (CIS) with or without other high-grade tumors

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Who should not receive ADSTILADRIN?

Do not receive ADSTILADRIN if you have a sensitivity to interferon alfa or any of its components.

What is the most important information I should know about ADSTILADRIN?

Individuals who are immunosuppressed or immune-deficient should not prepare, administer, receive or come into contact with ADSTILADRIN.

What should I tell my healthcare provider?

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What are the possible side effects of ADSTILADRIN?

The most common side effects of ADSTILADRIN include:

Urinary discharge, fatigue, bladder spasm, urgency to urinate, and blood in your urine.

These are not all the possible side effects of ADSTILADRIN. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to FDA. Visit www.FDA.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-332-1088. You may also contact Ferring Pharmaceuticals at 1-888-FERRING.

What other information should I know about using ADSTILADRIN?

For 2 days following treatment, voided urine should be disinfected for 15 minutes with an equal volume of bleach before flushing.

For more important information, call 1-888-337-7464.

Please see full [Prescribing Information](#).



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